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8

CODE of ETHICS

I promise that at all times I shall endeavour:-

1. To obey the rules and regulations governing the work of the club.
2. To do my best to make our club a live and successful one.
3. To prevent cruelty to animals and to set a good example by treating all animals kindly.
4. To cheerfully assist my teacher, the club fathers, and my fellow club mates to further the interests of the young Farmer's Club movement in general, and my club in particular.
5. To regularly attend club meetings, and furnish reports when asked to do so.
6. To continue as a club member after I leave school.

Dorset Horn
SHEEP.

3 MY PROJECT 3



My Dorset Horn Ewe.



This breed of sheep has been naturalised in the County of Dorset (England) from time immemorial. The sheep of today is bigger than the original type, the result of crossing with the Somerset Horn. Always this breed has been highly regarded for its meat in its natural habitat, and this reputation has been enhanced, and today the Dorset is a favorite with farmers as mutton-producers. Being a short wooled sheep, this breed is suitable for hot climates, and the lambs can be got off before grass-seeds become troublesome. Dorsets are particularly hardy, docile, good doers, and the ewes are very prolific, producing from 130 to 180 per cent of lambs, and they are excellent mothers. A Dorset lamb from a half Dorset mother, is a wonder to grow, and is full of flesh.

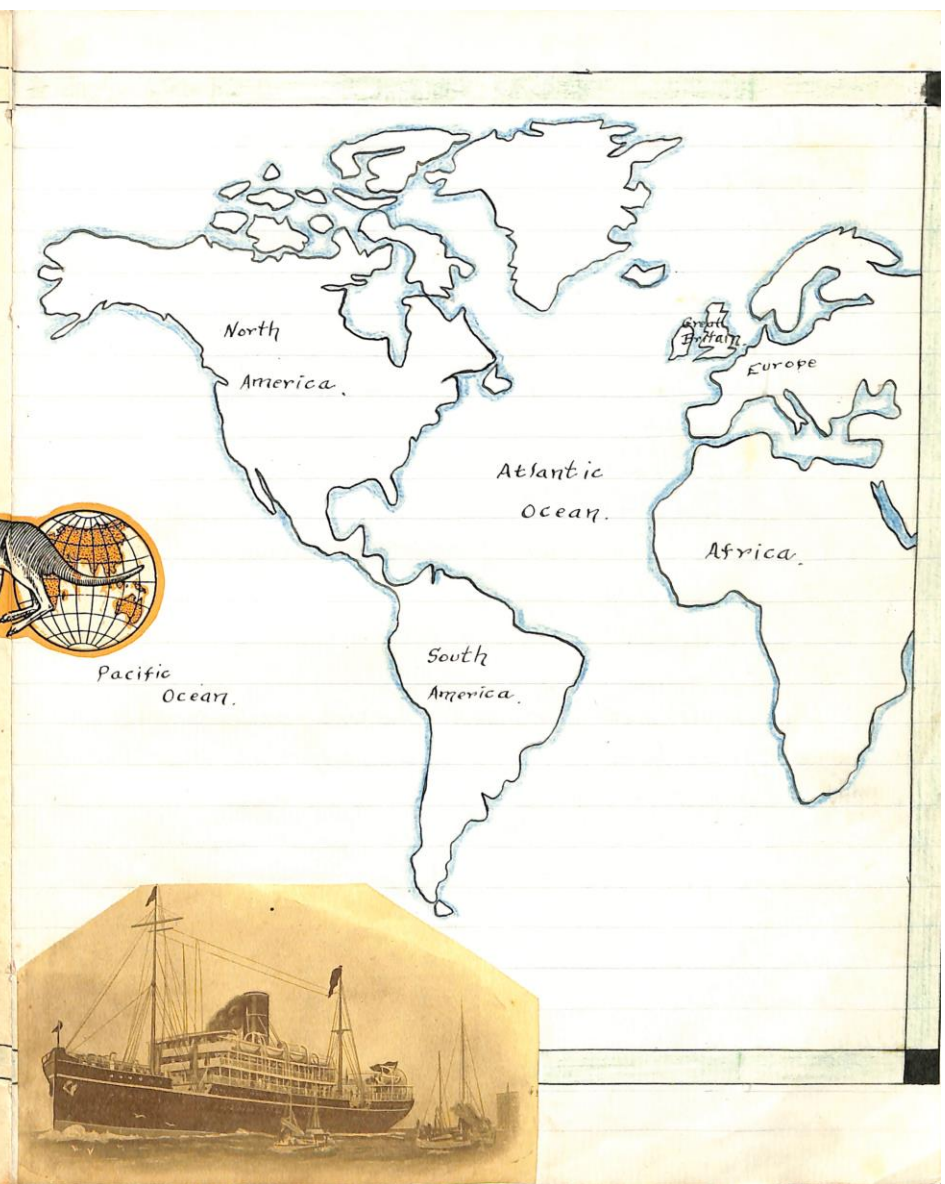
Country of Origin.

This breed of sheep has been naturalised in the County of Dorset (England) from time immemorial. The sheep of today is bigger than the original type, the result of crossing with the Somerset Horn.

Both the Counties of Dorset and Somerset are situated on the comparatively mountainous and rugged regions of the South Western section of England.

Sheep which are reared in hilly districts, are always fairly hardy creatures, for the struggle for existence enhances, not only their health, but also, their possibilities for withstanding hardships.





Routes

Cape

London
Southampton
Marseilles
Port Said
Suez
Aden
Colombo
Fremantle
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane.

Suez

London
Southampton
Canary Islands
Cape Town
Durban
Albany
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane.

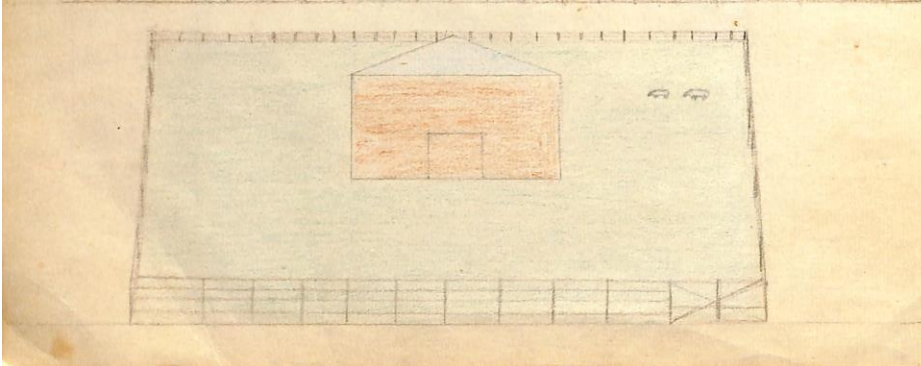
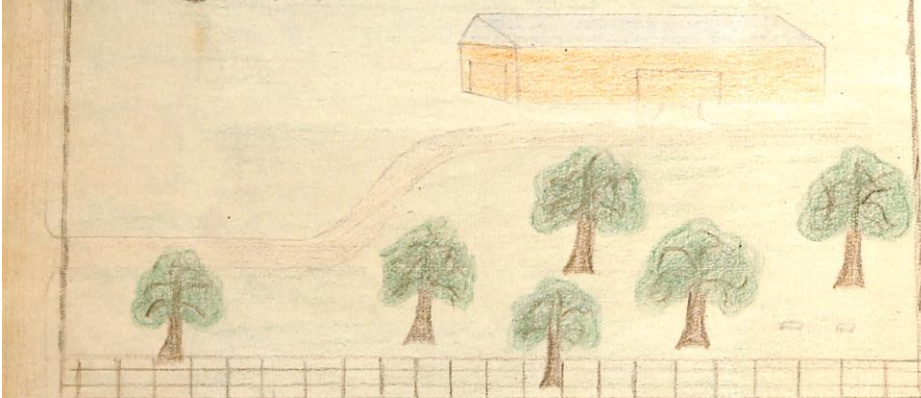
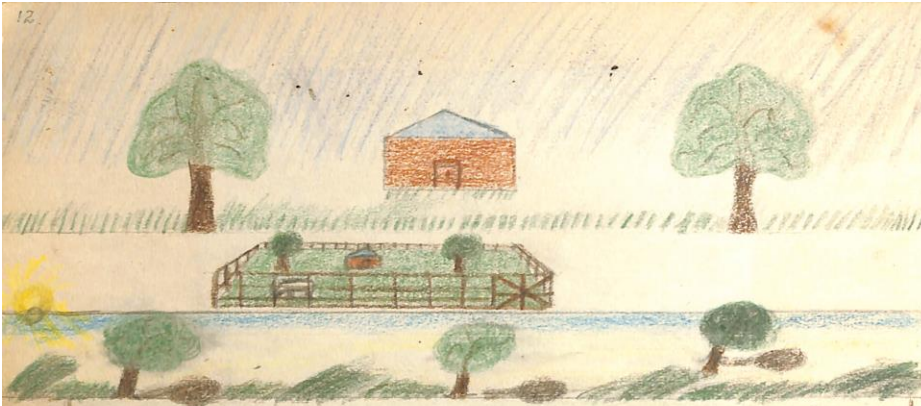
Pure bred Dorset Horn sheep have been exported from Dorset, in the South of England, to many countries in the world. In fact, they are now well represented in every continent. They are railled or conveyed by road to either Plymouth, Southampton, London, or Liverpool, where they are then shipped abroad.



Royal Exchange, London.



Tower Bridge, London.



— OBSERVATIONS —

- Jan. 1. The weather has been showery, and the grass is green.
- Jan. 15. My sheep are grazing on rye-grass and clover.
- Jan. 29. This fortnight has been hot and strong north-winds.
- Feb. 12. My sheep are now at Mr Selwyn Scott's.
- Feb. 26. The weather is very hot and dry.
- Mar. 12. The weather is very hot and grass drying off rapidly.
- Mar. 26. My sheep are in a good condition.
- Apr. 9. This fortnight has been very hot indeed.
- Apr. 23. My father obtained my sheep from Mr Selwyn Scott's.
- May. 7. Mr Riddle, a vet, gave us some notes to put in our books.
- May 21. Mr Gill of the Department of Agriculture gave us some notes.
- June 4. We are having some heavy frosts.

- June 18. I am giving my sheep some oats and bran.
- July 2. This fortnight has been very wet and cold.
- July 16. Mr Tomlinson gave us notes on pedigrees which are on Page 93.
- July 30. We are having good lambing weather and the lambs are prevalent.
- Aug. 13. I am grooming my sheep for the G. F. C. Judging.
- Aug. 27. My ewe from Mr Scott has a ram lamb.
- Sep. 10. My lamb is very big and my father cut his tail.
- Sep. 24. I noticed that my lamb has a very wide chest.
- Oct. 8. My father marked my lamb's ear with a tattoo earmarker see page 28.
- Oct. 22. I purchased another sheep from Mr Scott.
- Nov. 5. I am preparing my sheep for the Ballarat Show and
- Nov. 19. I house them every night.



Symonsbury 399

Following upon the success of that outstanding sire Symonsbury 264, Mr. Kelly naturally sought rams from the same stud, and has been fortunate in securing from Mr. Alfred Johnson, Symonsbury, Dorsetshire, two top sires, Symonsbury 399 and 410.



High Street, Clovelly, Devon.


BALANCE SHEET
 1934

Balance Sheet to June 30th 1934.

Month	RECEIPTS	£	s	EXPENDITURE	£	s
Jan.	By Value of 1 sheep.	10	10 0	1 Head Strap	1	0
Feb.	By sale of 1 fleece	7	6	Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
Mar.				Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
				Oats	1	9
Apr.				Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
				Oats	1	0
May				Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
June				Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
				Oats and bran	1	9
				Credit Balance	10	8
	Total	10	17 6	Total	10	17 6

From July 1st — December 31st.

July	Credit Bal.	10	8			
July				Grazing 2 ^d a week		8
Aug				Oats and bran	1	0
12				Grazing 2 ^d a week		4
14				Grazing 2 ^d a week		6
31						

Balance Sheet from July 1st - Dec 31st

to	Receipts	£	s	d	Expenditure	£	s	d
Sept.	Value of 1 lamb.	3	3	0	Grazing 3 ^d a week. Oats.	1	-	-
24 th					Grazing 3 ^d a week. Oats.	3	-	-
7 th	Value of				Grazing 3 ^d a week. Oats.	6	-	-
31 st	1 sheep.	6	6	0	Grazing 3 ^d a week. Oats.	1	-	-
Nov.					Grazing 3 ^d a week. Oats	1	-	-
14 th								

Linda Knowles with
Dorset Horn ewes,
winners of two firsts
and reserve at Bal-
larat Sheep Show,
also 13 previous
prize tickets.





*Lindo Knowles judging
Dorset Horn ewes,
Scotsburn.*

Balance Sheet from July 1st - Dec 31st

Receipts	£	s	d	Expenditure	£	s	d
Value of 1 lamb.	3	3	0	Grazing 3 ^d a week.	1	-	-
				Cats.	1	-	-
				Grazing 3 ^d a week.	3	-	-
				Cats.	6	-	-
Value of 1 sheep.	6	6	0	Grazing 3 ^d a week.	9	-	-
				Cats.	1	-	-
				Grazing 3 ^d a week.	6	-	-
				Cats.	1	-	-



Lindo Knowles judging Dorset Horn ewes, Scotsburn.



Linda Knowles with Dorset Horn ewes, winners of two firsts and reserve at Ballarat Sheep Show, also 13 previous prize tickets.

TRALASIAN.

August 25, 1934.

YOUNG FARMERS.

Club retained "The Argus" and
Shield for 1934.
(Photographs.)



Waiting for the judge.

THE AUSTRALASIAN.

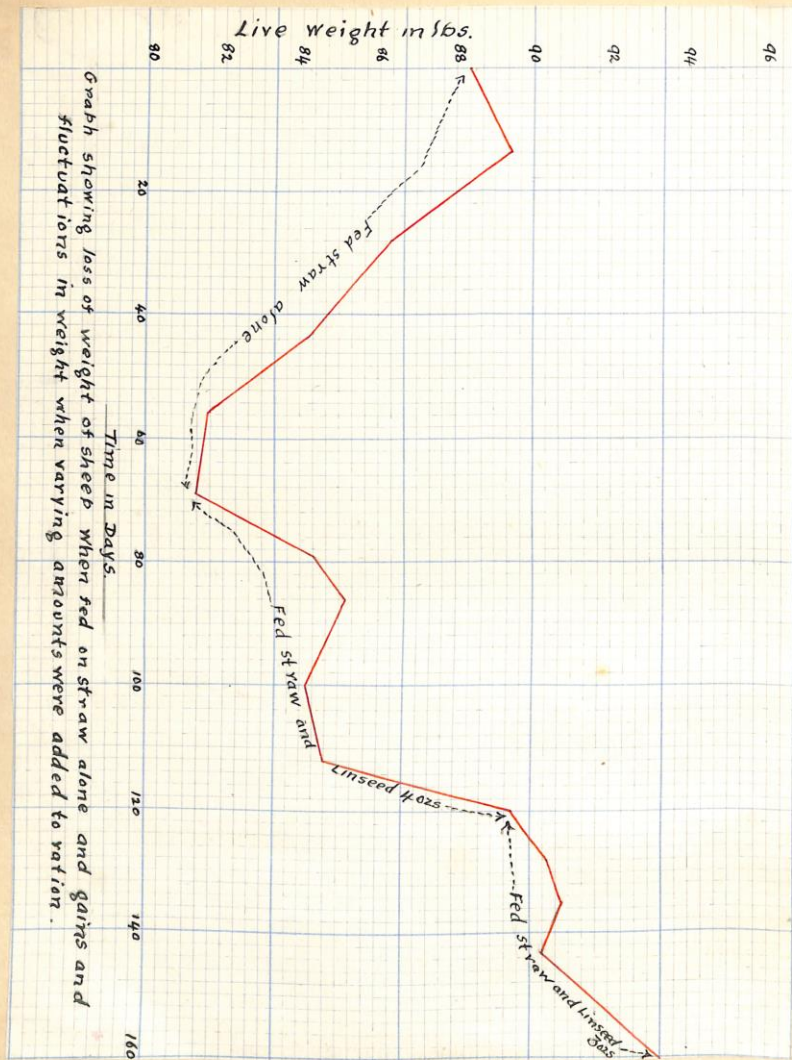
SCOTSBURN (V.) YOUNG FARMERS CLUB
The Scotsburn Young Farmers' Club
"The Australasian"
(C. J. Frazer photographs.)



Eric Harbour showing points of
Jersey matured cow.

The Hand-Feeding of Sheep.
 The question of feeding sheep during periods of drought or semi-drought is one that recurs at intervals in Australia. Unfortunately, most people wait until the drought comes before commencing to consider what should be done in the way of providing reserves of fodder to tide their stock over this period. The object of this article is to direct attention to the need for making such provision and to set out the various fodders suitable for hand-feeding in drought periods.

The rations used included the fodders most commonly fed in Victoria, and were as follows:— (1) Algerian straw, alone; (2) Algerian straw and oats; (3) Algerian straw and linseed; (4) Algerian straw and lucerne hay; (5) oaten silage; (6) chaff



Hand-feeding

(mixed oats and wheaten).

In these trials, there was no noticeable difference in the health of the various pens of sheep.

Of the supplements tested, linseed 30yrs per day, lucerne $\frac{1}{2}$ lb per day, gave very satisfactory results. The accompanying graph clearly indicates the loss of weight suffered when the sheep were fed on straw only, and the gain when linseed was added to the ration.

Hand-feeding should never be delayed until the sheep begin to lose condition.

It is always necessary to have ample water close at hand when feeding on dry foods.

The supply of plenty of salt is also necessary.



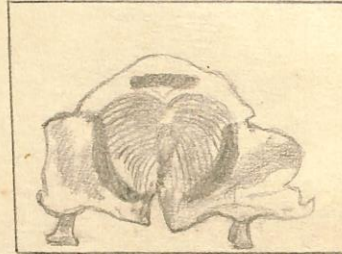
A good head with a bold, masculine appearance.



A head with undesirable characteristics.



The correct blending of lean and fat brings the highest prices.



This type of carcass shows too high a proportion of fat to lean.



Frozen Meat Ship in 1882.



Present Day Frozen Meat Vessel.



TATTOO EAR MARKER, for Sheep, Cattle, &c.

The Ideal Sire.

The ideal sire for the production of fat lambs possesses the following characteristics, which the purchaser should bear in mind when making a selection :-

1. A wide, deep, lengthy frame, compact and well balanced, the sheep to be set square on his four legs.
2. A head thoroughly masculine in character; the head is a valuable indicator of the type.
3. The back line straight, level, and broad, covered with a thick firm-handling flesh. Any sire with a thick firm-handling flesh is capable of siring a better class of lamb (Where possible avoid rams with loose flabby flesh.)
4. Well sprung and deep ribs.
5. A broad, deep, and well moulded chest.
6. The hindquarters should be

well carried out, long, deep, and square, not dropping much towards the tail.

7. The leg of mutton full and plump.

8. The legs straight and set wide apart.

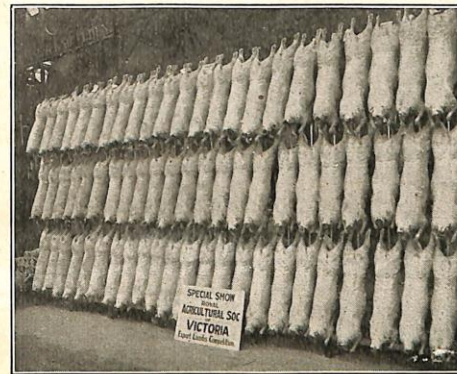
9. The characteristic wool of the particular breed should be of good quality, and cover the whole body well and evenly.

While, of course, one cannot pick flock rams having all these distinctive qualities, one can keep the ideal sire in mind, and try to select as near as possible to the standard set.



BRITISH BREEDS OF SHEEP

Proved the Best by Test for Fat Lambs



QUALITY

Some Australian Lambs on the Hooks at Smithfield, all by Registered British-bred Sires.

- **RENOWNED** for crossing with the Merino or Crossbred Ewe.
- **RAM BUYERS!** Purchase nothing but pure REGISTERED RAMS. You will get better returns for your lambs and wool. Look for the registered tattoo mark in the ear.
- **REGISTRATION** is the only Guarantee of Purity. A registered ram "throws" true to type.
- **THE FLOCK BOOK** for British Breeds of Sheep in Australia (published annually) contains the registrations of over 1100 flocks of British breeds throughout the Commonwealth.

**There is a British Breed to Suit
Every District**

Apply for particulars relating to Registration of Studs, Flock Sales, etc., to

T. J. GLYNN, Secretary
[Victorian Branch]

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF BREEDERS OF BRITISH SHEEP, 422 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE, C.I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

te	WHEAT		BARLEY		ONIONS		CHAFF		STRAW		HAY		LUCERNE		CATS		BARLEY		PEAS		FLOUR		BRAN		DOLLAR		MAIZE		BUTTER		MILK		CALFE		BACON		EGGS		PORK		BAM		SHEEP		DORSET		DORSET		OLD	
	BUS	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton					
27	2/10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR JUDGING SHEEP BODY CONFORMATION.

Begin with the head and use the fingers to drop the lower lip, so that the condition of the teeth may be examined. Notice the covering of the head, the eyes, ears, and see that there is no appearance of horns in breeds that should be hornless. Then pass to the neck, feeling with the hands the course of the neck, and in that way determine the length of it, the thickness of it, and the way it swells to meet the shoulder. Then pass down to the brisket, putting one hand on the floor of the chest and the other on top of the shoulder, and in this way form an idea as to the depth of the sheep through these parts. Next pass to the shoulder, observe how it is covered with flesh and the evenness on top, also taking the girth at the spring of the ribs of the sheep. From the top of the shoulder, using one hand, follow the line of the back to the end of the body. By carefully handling these parts the fleshiness of the sheep, or the way the ribs are covered, and the straightness of the back are determined, and at the same time the spring of the ribs is made apparent. The width of the loin should then be taken, and the covering and the thickness of it should be noticed. The width of the hips should then be observed, and turning to one side and using the two hands, the length of the hip to the end of the hindquarters should be made apparent between the two hands. Afterwards note the way the hindquarter is carried back and the fatness of these parts should also be examined. Following down towards the leg the development of the thigh on the outside requires examination, and then, with the hand, the quarters of the twist between the legs should be firmly felt. There are many defects that are characteristic of fat sheep. Often the top of the shoulder is not covered sufficiently with flesh, setting the top of the blade come out too sharp and bare. This part, for at least the length of the hand, should be flat and well covered with flesh in a fatted sheep. The ribs should spring out from the body, and be well covered with firm flesh. The backbones should not stand prominent at any point, as it is sometimes at various points along the back. Frequently it is grooved on account of the development of the flesh along it, but it is better to be perfectly flat and smooth. The loin in some lamb rises, and this is a specially bad defect when it is also bare of flesh. The hindquarters frequently shrink away toward the tail, round and down the thigh. This should not be, as the hindquarter should continue straight and full. From the hip to hock the fat sheep should be especially droop. Not only should the legs be full and plump with muscle on the outside, but between the legs in the twist the flesh should run well towards the hock and compel the hind legs to stand wide apart. Badly set hind legs often interfere with the development of the hind quarter, and they are as bad an eyesore as broken-down pasterns. After the sheep's conformation has gone over, the strength and quality of the hair, and the nature of the hair which covers the face and legs should be observed. These are important features in breeding sheep. It is perhaps most valuable from the butcher's standpoint, because the waste is less from a sheep of good quality than it is from one that is inferior. Sheep of the best quality will not dress much over 50 per cent. of their live weight.

DORSET HORN FAVOURED.

For early lambs, to be rapidly matured, most breeders will concede supremacy to the Dorset Horn. This type of sheep is also greatly favoured as a suitable cross with the merino, and of late years the Dorset Horn has been very widely used with excellent results. A good selection of the breed was placed before Mr. T. S. Austin to judge yesterday. With a magnificent ram, which won in the over two and a half years' class, A. Knight and Sons took the male championship, and the reserve went to a younger ram, shown by the same exhibitors. They also won the female championship and three first awards. W. J. Hawkins, of Gawler (S.A.), obtained five firsts, a number of places, and the female reserve championship with a ewe which was second in the class won by the champion. Two other South Australian Dorset breeders, H. E. Pfeiffer and W. S. Kelly, had pleasing successes. In addition to winning in the class for ewes under one year and a half, H. E. Pfeiffer was placed four times, and W. S. Kelly won with a ram under one year and a half, in addition to gaining three seconds and a third. Last year there were 59 Shropshires penned, and in 1929 only 42, but this year the entries numbered 63, and the judge (Mr. H. L. Webb) had some very high-class sheep placed before him. C. H. Hawkins and Son (Shepparton) was the most successful competitor. They took the two female championships, the Shropshire sires' memorial cup (for the best two ewes and one ram, under one year and a half, the progeny of one sire, and bred by the exhibitor), the Shropshire breeders' plate, and nine first prizes. With a fine sheep ram, between one and a half and two and a half years, T. Long (Tasmania) won the male championship, and in another strong class for rams under one year and a half, E. W. Ham won with a nice sheep, which was afterwards awarded the reserve championship. In the Southdown section A. E. Wilcox (S.A.) won the class for rams between one and two years, and with the same animal he took the reserve championship; and Mrs. R. J. Dawkins, also of South Australia, won in the open class for ewes with lamb at foot; but all other first and championship awards, as well as the challenge cup and breeders' plate, went to the well-known Tasmanian Southdown breeders, F. H. Badoeck and Son. When five ewes were brought before him for the championship judge, Mr. G. Tomlinson, stated that there was not a better lot of Southdown ewes in Australia. In this section all the ewes were high class and many which were beaten for places were highly competitors.

DORSET HORN CUP.

The headquarters of the Dorset Horn Sheepbreeders' Association are at Wagga, and that centre is likely to have an interest in adherents of the breed in other States, as well as to all in New South Wales. The Riverina town may become a show rendezvous for the breed; in fact local enthusiasts have visions of attracting Australian-wide support. The lure is a challenge cup which the Dorset Horn Association of England is donating for competition at the annual show of the Murrumbidgee (Wagga) Pastoral and Agricultural Society. A condition attached to the trophy is that it be won three times in succession, or five times in all before becoming the property of an exhibitor. This looks like perpetual competition, but the assumption is that the honour of a leg-in-win more than mere not winning will appeal to breeders. There are 10 classes for Dorsets for the cup award is to be on a sliding scale in accordance with the number of entries in each class.

(3) How to Select and Prepare Sheep for Show?

This is rather a big order. The selection commences with the lamb, for by the time the animal is a month or so old its outstanding points are evident. Such lambs should be treated liberally, so that they will grow well. Shapely sheep of good frames and sound constitutions can only be developed in this way. Show lambs should be weaned early and put on green feed, being moved at frequent intervals from one paddock to another. At six to eight months the feed may be augmented with grain, commencing with about 2 oz. a day and working up to 1 lb. Variety of feed gives immediate results, and the grain ration may be comprised of a mixture of oats, peas, and a little wheat or barley ground up. Meggett's nuts may be substituted for the grain mixture. Feeding may be continued out of doors until eight or ten weeks before the show. After that sheep may be housed at night and paddocked close by the shed, so that shelter is always available from the rain. This ensures a bloom on the fleece which cannot be secured in Down (English breeds) sheep by rugging. If hand-feeding roots should be largely used. A suitable ration for finishing would be 3 lb. of grain, 1 lb. chaff, and about 12 lb. of mangolds or turnips. Musty hay should not be used. Chaff from rusty hay is also injurious, but the injurious effects might be minimised by good riddling of chaff.

TANNING SHEEP SKINS

Take 1 1/2 lb. alum, 1 lb. table salt, 1 lb. saltpetre, piece of soap twice as big as one's hand, melt half the soap in hot water, then mix all with enough cold water to cover the skin. Leave the skin soaking for 12 hours; then lift from tub and squeeze all the water out. Make a fresh lot of soapy water with balance of soap. Soak skin in this bath for 12 hours. Take out and keep rinsing in clean, cold water until the water runs clear. Melt 1 lb. alum, 1 lb. salt, and a little water over the fire; add to that sufficient cold water to cover the skin; soak for 12 hours. Lift, squeeze as dry as possible, and hang over beam or rack to drain. This should free the skin from grease, an essential for satisfactory dyeing. Take two packets of dyo or fancied color, and boil in a small quantity of water; then add enough cold water to cover the skin well. Press the skin well under and leave for about six hours, working the skin about in the dye bath occasionally; remove and drain well. Before it is dry, say 1 1/2 days, rub well into back 1 lb. each saltpetre and the skin with pumice or smooth brick until soft and pliable. When quite dry comb the wool.

DISEASES

"SCABBY MOUTH" IN SHEEP.

The cause of the disease is a virus that is a living agent which is too small to be seen even with the highest powers of the microscope. The virus resists drying, and it would, therefore, seem that natural cases of the disease result from accidental inoculation of small abrasions by scab particles which have fallen to the ground from sheep affected previously. During an outbreak however, cases occur with such rapidity that whilst such ground infection may have been responsible for the initial cases, subsequent cases are more likely to have been due to wounding by vegetation which has been contaminated by recently occurring cases.

The disease is as a rule not noticed until some of the animals are showing definite wart-like scabs about the lips. Actually the first indications are a slight swelling of the lips, followed by a gummy discharge on the skin, and the rapid development of a hard scab, which gradually becomes raised until a scab about half an inch thick is present on the lips. The average time taken for the scabs to reach their full size is six to eight days and detachment 6 to 12 days later. The scabs may involve such a large area of the muzzle that mobility of the lips is lost, and as the animal is unable to close its lips the incisor teeth may be exposed. When affected lambs are suckling it is not uncommon for the udder to become infected.

The disease, infectious labial dermatitis, is commonly seen in lambs, but affects sheep of any age provided they have not previously had an attack. Sheep may be immunized by vaccination. Infection among lambs may exceed 80 per cent.

Despite the severe symptoms and abject appearance of the subjects, not one case need be lost. Early treatment will limit the area, early isolation and continued for some weeks will limit the infection. Excellent results are secured by dressing all affected sheep with a five per cent solution of bluestone (1 oz crystals to 1 pint water). The solution may be swabbed on or the muzzle dipped in a vessel containing the liquid solution, well over the infected area, for 10 seconds. This is followed by the application of a mild antiseptic dressing like—Stockholm tar, 2 oz sulphur, 1 oz lard, tallow, or vaseline, 4 lb. If a larger quantity is required, make up—Five parts coal tar clip, 10 parts sublimed sulphur, 100 parts tallow or lard. One application of the astringent and type of the fatty dressing should cure. As a rule the cure requires sufficient treatment from contact with the dressing on the lips of the lamb. Any cases not equal to soft hand feed should be dosed with gruel, milk, etc.

TAPEWORMS OF SHEEP: TWO INTERESTING POINTS.

Life Within the Sheep.—It has been found that tapeworms reach maturity in 40 to 50 days after entering the intestine of the sheep. As the eggs are voided in or attached to the pellets they are not infective, but must undergo certain development (not yet discovered) before infecting another sheep. After reaching maturity within the sheep they then lay eggs for about three weeks, and shortly after that time die and disappear. Thus sheep are infested for only a comparatively short time, say, two or three months. An infested area may retain its infection for at least eleven months, and such ground is infective in both summer and winter. This explains how it is that successive drops of lambs are infested.

Immunity to Tapeworm.—An important discovery made lately is that when sheep have recovered from an infestation with tapeworm they are subsequently immune and cannot be reinfested. On several occasions lambs, which had previously been affected with tapeworm, but which had recovered from that parasite, were depastured on infective areas along with lambs of the same age, but hitherto not affected with tapeworm. In all cases those previously not infested have contracted infection, but those previously infested have been immune. It has further been found that by drenching fresh ground-up tapeworm segments immunity is produced. Tapeworms are found very much more commonly in lambs than in grown sheep. Their absence in sheep over 15 months of age is ascribed to immunity following an earlier infestation with tapeworm. Where older sheep are affected they have apparently escaped infection as lambs.

WORMS DO NOT MULTIPLY IN THE SHEEP.

A recent inquiry suggests that there may be some misunderstanding on this matter. It is important to remember that the worms do not multiply within the sheep, and that although a sheep may carry up to 50,000 worms—by no means the limit—all these have been picked up from the pasture or water supply. The female worm lays thousands of eggs, which are usually passed out in the dung pellets. These eggs hatch and develop further under suitable conditions of warmth and moisture. The resulting young worms, enclosed within a protecting capsule, inhabit the grass, and while the sheep is grazing they are again taken into the sheep, develop, mate, and the female lays eggs. In other cases the worms hatched out of the eggs have first to pass through an intermediate host before they can infest sheep; for example, the liver fluke has to pass through a fresh water snail; the hydatid worm has to pass through a dog.

CONTROL OF WORMS IN SHEEP.

For some types of worms there are effective drugs. A thoroughly effective remedy has, however, not been discovered for a number of serious worms. Stomach worms do not present difficulty, but in the case of intestinal worms, nearly all drugs administered by the mouth are so diluted and absorbed in the small intestines that they do not reach the worms. Bluestone is one of the remedies used with satisfactory results. It is considered that its efficiency may be due largely to its ability to pass in solution direct to the fourth stomach, in a high percentage of cases, and that the use of this solution as a vehicle may make possible the direct passage of the drugs to the fourth stomach, with a consequent increase in efficiency against small or large bowel parasites. It combines efficacy, cheapness, safety, ease of administration. The provision of adequate feed and the avoidance of overstocking are important. Particularly does this apply to sheep aged less than 18 months and lambing ewes. Weaning imposes a severe check and unless the weaners have learnt to take feed from self-feeders in advance of weaning, or fresh, attractive short feed is available, the worms are likely to get the upper hand, and the young sheep suffer in consequence. Ewes should be drenched before mating, during and after mating, and continued when the lambs are three to five weeks old. Lambs should be drenched before weaning.

It is a good plan to drench sheep in winter when the degree of infestation is lowest, owing to the fact that cold is unfavorable to the development of the eggs and larvae. It is the female worms that live in the sheep during the winter, spring and summer. Drenching should be carried out again in the early spring and repeated at monthly intervals, if necessary, during the summer months, particularly in the case of young sheep.

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NO SNAIL, NO FLUKE; NO FLUKE, NO BLACK DISEASE.

To combat the fresh water snail which is the host of the fluke parasite, and to destroy the fluke whose injury to the liver substance provides the means for the germ of black disease to attack it, a full year's programme would include—(1) Treating the harbours of the snail with bluestone, November-December, and June-July. (2) Dose the sheep with carbon tetrachloride April, June, and July, if cases may in June. (3) Vaccinate the sheep twice in October and November (once each month). The approximate cost of these treatments is:—Bluestone, 20 lb. per acre, 12.6; carbon tetrachloride, 10 lb. per sheep, vaccination, say 2d. per sheep. If this programme was to be faithfully and universally adopted fluke disease and its highly probable sequel, black disease, would disappear from affected properties.

Black Disease of Sheep

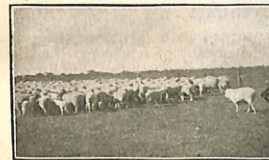
Preventive Methods Described

By R. N. Johnstone, B.V.Sc., Senior Veterinary Officer.

BLACK disease of sheep (*Infectious Necrotic Hepatitis*) has been known to exist in the south-eastern portion of New South Wales, in Victoria, and in Tasmania for many years, and from time to time it has engaged the attention of various eminent scientists, amongst whom one might mention the late Dr. Dodd, of the Sydney University Veterinary School, Dr. Gilruth,



A sheep ill with black disease. Note the extended head and dilated nostrils.



A sheep that had previously shown no signs of illness is seen lagging behind the flock on being chased by dogs.

and more recently Dr. Albiston and Dr. Turner, of the Melbourne University Veterinary School. For many years sheep-owners in Victoria and Tasmania have called this disease "Braxy" or "Braxy-like" disease, but the use of that name has been discontinued, and the name Black disease,

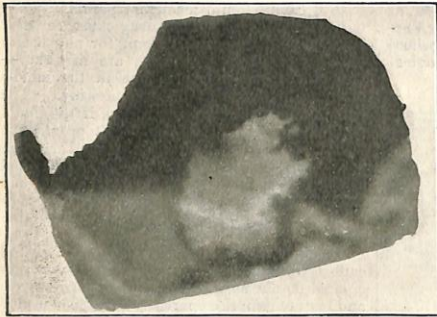


A sheep dead from black disease. There are no signs of struggling.

Black disease affects sheep of all sexes and all ages from weaners onwards; so far it has not been observed in lambs. It is caused by the *Bacillus Oedematiens*, which will grow and multiply only in dead tissue. That fact explains why the disease is associated with the invasion of the liver by the liver fluke. When the immature fluke enters the liver through its capsule and bores its way to a bile duct, it leaves behind it a track of



An affected sheep. This animal exhibited symptoms of pain, and frequently flexed the head round to the left side.



Part of liver of a sheep dead from black disease, showing a necrotic area.

to extend into the liver substance for some depth. On very careful search one can sometimes find an immature fluke in the light-colored substance.

In the chest cavity we frequently find a small quantity of fluid, similar in all respects to that found in the body cavity. The most important lesion in the chest, however, is a small bag of jelly-like material surrounding the heart. This is enclosed in the pericardial sac—that thin layer of tissue in which the heart is enveloped—and varies in quantity from two to four fluid ounces.

Farmers who are losing sheep under the conditions just described should secure a specimen from a freshly-dead sheep and forward it for examination, so that a correct diagnosis may be made. The whole of the internal organs, including the heart and lungs, should be placed in a kerosene or petrol tin and covered with a weak solution of formalin (one cupful to two gallons of water). If the bowels are too voluminous to be placed in a tin, the rumen or paunch may be discarded. All cut ends should be tied securely to prevent leaking of food material and consequent discoloration of the specimen. The tin should be soldered down and forwarded by rail to Spencer-street railway station, clearly addressed to the Veterinary Research Institute, Story-street, Parkville. When it is not possible to send all organs the liver only should be placed in a half-petrol tin covered with a weak solution of formalin and forwarded. The Director of the Research Institute should

always be advised by letter despatch of specimens, the syrah shown by the animal and the to suspected. At the laboratory in organs are examined for the pthe of the germ which causes the dize or in its absence for evidence of other disease which may be the of death.

Since Black disease exists only flukey pastures, owners must ex to find that not all deaths amo sheep are due to it. Sheep may of acute fluke invasion or a heavy festation with intestinal worms. sheep are seen sick for several or are in poor condition, some disease or starvation must be pected. Sheep which die of disease are almost invariably in condition, and they die quite denly.

During the past three or four year organism which causes Black disease, and was first isolated in pure culture by Albiston, has been carefully and exte studied by Dr. Turner (to whom I am in lat for much of the information contain this article), and as a result a v, ad which will protect sheep against the d, ad has been developed. Two injections, an interval of a month between are, rced sary. This work is now being carried by the veterinary staff of the Depart of Agriculture. During last season more 50,000 sheep were vaccinated by v members of our staff, working in conjue with Mr. Murnane, of the Council for Ne tific and Industrial Research. This se was in the nature of an experiment large scale, and the results, which were carefully, have been quite favorable. T vaccinations a charge of 2d. per head being made. This is necessary to at the cost of the vaccine to the Departm it covers the complete cost of a full tr of two injections. On badly-affected bgs, perties three injections have been f aln confer a stronger immunity. Vacci shu the spring is advisable, as the sheep swa be at the strongest stage of resista To f the months when the chance of it To f mixe greatest.

This work has been undertaken stone veterinary staff only, because, by Sh their scientific training, the operatithem in their hands, and also that sheepd e.c.,

THE SHEEP MAGGOT FLY.

Thus early we have had inquiry fr dressings serviceable for destroying the larvae of the sheep maggot fly (of which species quite a number exist), and while it is generally easier to slay a maggot than it is to swat the elusive fly. It is well to stress the importance of adopting measures to lure the fly to its doom before it seeks out the living host. Actually the selection of a living host represents a new departure, because vegetation or carrion were the original breeding grounds, and even at present the appeal of the "old love" is still strong, and fly traps baited with fermenting liver or guts, or the poisoning of these and the carcasses of degenerate animals, will prove sure attractions. It is not too much to say that jettison or swabbing as preventives or messy cures could be largely dispensed with were concerted effort to be made to trap or poison the maggot-laying flies. The most important and effective method is the destruction of their breeding grounds, which are carcasses and ofal. This is most readily effected by burning, since maggots can work their way to the surface through 3 feet of soft soil if the ofal is buried and untreated with lime, etc. Maggots bred in chemically treated ofal, and where they survive, are often poor or non-breeders as adults. If the burning of carcasses is out of question, it should be opened up; this may lead to its being eaten by scavengers; or if not eaten, then it will dry up more quickly. Poisoning carcasses, ofal, etc., is a satisfactory control. Arsenite of soda is very suitable. To prepare the solution place 2 oz arsenite soda in a kerosene tin full of water (four gallons) and stir until dissolved, and add 2 lb of treacle or molasses. The best way to use it is to dig a narrow hole about 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide, open up a dead sheep along the belly and take out the internal organs; put these into a hole and spray with kerosene or coat with quicklime, or else they may be placed in the trench under the carcase and untreated, put the carcase, belly upwards on top of them, keeping the cut edges apart with a stick one foot in length. Spray the carcase and viscera with about half of the solution, and pour one pint of it into the body cavity. This will keep the carcase moist for a longer period. Cover the hole with wire netting tightly pegged down for a distance up to three feet from the edge of the trench; this prevents animals removing the carcase. Cover tightly with bush or bushes. The carcase should be sprayed daily with a pint or so of the stock solution until dried up (which the arsenic hastens) and then the hole is filled in. The best places to select are the camps, watering or feeding places. Another method is to place liver or viscera in a kerosene tin containing the arsenic solution, and moving these about wherever the flies congregate; a piece of weighted netting is stretched over the opening to prevent animals braconing the contents. Traps are very valuable as a supplement to poisoning, but the purpose of this reference will have been served if the proved advantages of poisoning be acknowledged and acted upon.

(3) The condition known as "pink-eye" in sheep is believed to be caused through dust and pollen from withering herbage getting into the eyes and irritating them. Once it becomes established in a flock it very readily spreads from animal to animal, through the agency of flies. Regarding treatment, affected sheep should be separated off from healthy ones, and kept by themselves (in the shade if possible). The condition will very often run its course, and clear up eventually without treatment; but as the blinded sheep have difficulty in finding feed and water and are thereby very liable to rapidly lose condition, it is advisable to give treatment to hurry recovery along. The best treatment is to bathe the eyes with a lukewarm solution of boracic acid (strength, one teaspoonful to half a pint of water), and then pour a few drops of the following lotion into the eyes three or four times a day.—Zinc sulphate, 16 grains; boracic acid, 20 grains; boiled or distilled water, four fluid ounces. Sheep should not be returned to the main flock for a fortnight after recovery, when there is no chance of a relapse occurring.

(4) A course of special feeding for a time before selling to make sure that the body is well-fleshed, as half-fat roosters are slow of sale. Pen fattening is usual, or they may be placed in special crates. It is possible to increase weight by 1 lb in 10 days. Ground oats, maize meal, pollard equal parts, mixed with milk and only milk to drink is very useful. Mutton tallow helps to whiten the flesh. Hard grains and greens are not usually fed so as to whiten the flesh.

DETECTION OF STOMACH WORMS: TWO TESTS.

The Pellets.—Collect fresh pellets and place in a screw-top glass jar and put in a cupboard. Providing sufficient moisture is present, which will have deposited itself as fine dew on the inside of the closed jar, by the fourth day any worms in the pellets will have hatched out, and the young larvae will, in their migrations, form white, slimy tracks on the inside of the jar. If the jar is exposed to the light the larval worms will return to the pellets. Repeat this test at frequent intervals, as it will tell of the degree of freedom from infection.

Post-mortem.—If a sheep has died and is still warm, or a sheep is killed for reasons, examine the fourth stomach. This organ is somewhat tubular in shape, and lies immediately behind the "bibble"—between it and the small bowel. If stomach worms are present they will be seen wriggling in the liquid contents of the stomach. A better way is to take scrapings from the stomach wall and smear thinly over clear glass and hold before the light. Some of the fluid contents of the stomach can be placed in clear water in a flat-bottomed glass dish and the worms can be detected in the solution. Detection is facilitated by using a magnifying pocket lens.

A SHEEP BLOWFLY SPECIFIC.

A preparation of this description should be an antiseptic as well as a healing agent, and afford some protection to the sheep or lambs, to prevent maggots developing from a future strike. Apart from this, there are the wool scourer and manufacturer to be considered, for much trouble, inconvenience, and actual loss is incurred if the dressing applied cannot be scoured out successfully. With a view of coming somewhere near these combined qualities, with a mixture fairly reasonable in price the following has been supplied:—Place 22 pints of cod oil in a five-gallon drum and add 2 oz. sodium arsenite; stir well, and add two pints Creylic acid and 16 pints fuel oil (not more than 875 specific gravity). Should the weather be cold heat at least some of the cod oil and add the sodium arsenite; stir well, and add the other ingredients as above. The mixture should be kept in a sealed container, the bulk being well agitated before drawing off a measure, and shaken up occasionally while in use. Apply with a brush or swab. The above will make five gallons and the cost should not exceed 3/ gallon.

(3) The rule with bluestone drenches to prepare just before using, in which case there is no objection to tinware vessels, but if to be held over night, or longer, then wood, enamel, glass or porcelain must be used. One gallon of the strength mentioned is approximately 100 oz. For lambs up to three months old use one part of this stock solution and one part of water; give 1 oz. (two table-spoons) as a dose. For lambs between three and six months use the neat solution, 1 oz. as a dose. If mustard is to be used 2 oz. with 2 oz. bluestone, or if nicotine sulphate, 2 oz. with 2 oz. bluestone. You could pour 1/2 pint boiling water on 2 oz. deep blue crystals of bluestone and when dissolved make up to one gallon with cold water. To two quarts add 1 oz. nicotine sulphate and 1 oz. mustard prepared as for table to the other two quarts. Mix both solutions well before dosing—in their own containers—to keep the properties in solution. Yard lambs at 6 a.m., separate from ewes, drench 10 a.m., liberate with ewes at 3 p.m. I should like your address as there are some points deserving of more detail.

2. H. to Clear a Sheep's Head of Boils?—Not necessary unless distressed, as seen by sneezing, head held low, nasal discharge, and a job for a vet. A little benzine injected or projected on a feather well up the cavity will often help. Equal parts menthol, chloroform, and eucalyptol, directed up the nostril with an atomizer is helpful. Allow up to 10 minutes between treating each nostril. The name of this fly is *Stratus ovis*.

A WORM DRENCH.

Recently a drench for sheep, advertised as being an absolute cure for worms and black disease, was analysed and found to be a weak solution of arsenite of soda in water, with a trace of vegetable extract. Such material would, of course, be utterly useless for black disease, and in the dosage given would not be expected to be highly effective for worms. Certainly not nearly so effective as the

Tail

egs.

POINTS IN JUDGING

Points in Judging a Worsset Horn Sheep:-

Head. - Broad, full and open at the nostrils, well covered with wool from brow to pole, face white, with pink nose and lips.

Ears. - Medium size and thin.

Teeth. - Flat, chisel-shaped.

Neck. - Short and round, well sprung from shoulders with no depression at the collar, strong and muscular.

Chest. - Well forward, full and deep.

Fore-flank. - Full with no depression behind the shoulder.

Shoulders. - Well laid and compact.

Back and Loin. - Broad, long and straight with well sprung ribs.

Quarters. - Full, broad, and deep, with flesh extending to the hocks.

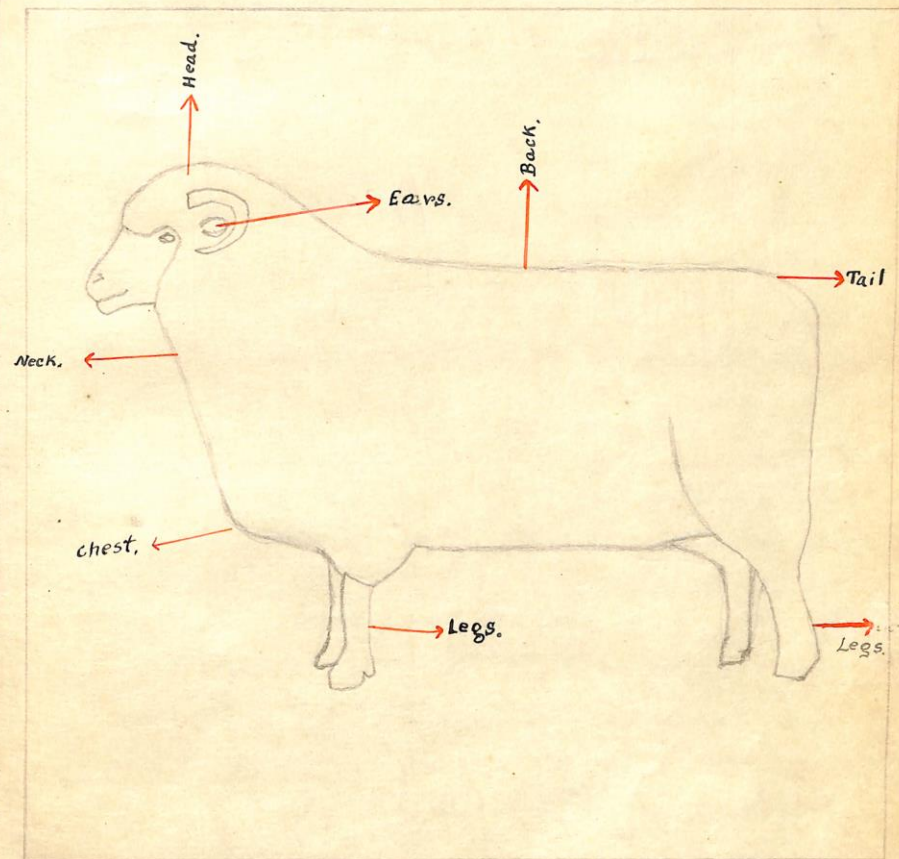
Ribs. - Well sprung from the back, deep at the sides.

Tail. - Well set up in a line with the back, wide, firm, fleshy.

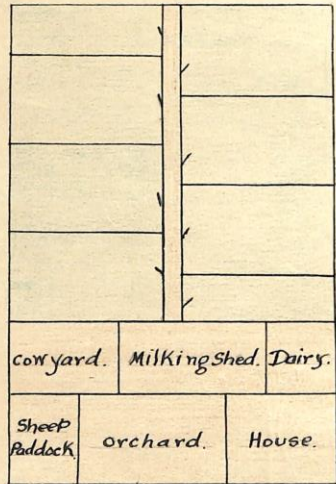
Legs. - Well placed at the four corners, straight between the joints, with plenty of bone, well woolled to or below (to or below) the knees and hocks.

Fleece. - Of good staple and quality, compact and firm to touch.

Objections. - Spots on the skin and fleece, marking on horns, coarse hair on legs, tendency of horns to grow back.



Pasture Improvement



Albert Hall, London.

Subdivision.

Rotational and Subdivision Grazing.

About five acres of land in a paddock is better than 10 acres of land, because the cows will not wander so much when there is less acres of pasture. If a dry cow is put in with a milking cow, the dry cow will eat the food which the milker should have had.

Meadow hay has greater protein than any other fodder except lucerne. If there is too much grass to make meadow hay, ensilage can also be made.

Lowling of Subterranean clover on lighter sandy soils of the state, has raised their value three to four hundred per cent.

SCOTSBURN STATE SCHOOL PASTURE PLOTS.

PLOTS LBS. PER ACRE.

1. 20 Perennial Rye, 7 Cocksfoot, 2 Kentucky Bluegrass, 2 Chewing Rescue,
2 Cowgrass, 2 Sweet Clover, 1 Sub Clover.
2. 20 Perennial Rye, 7 Cocksfoot, 1 Cow grass, 1 Crested Dogtail,
1 White Clover, 1 Alsike Clover, 1 Sub Clover.
3. Alsike Clover, White Dutch Clover, Cluster Clover, Cow grass,
Kentucky Bluegrass, Cocksfoot, Italian Rye.
4. 25 Perennial Rye, 2 Alsike Clover, 2 White Clover, 2 Cowgrass, 9 Italian Rye.
5. 40 Perennial Rye, 5 Cocksfoot, 5 White Clover, 5 Cow grass.
6. 10 Cocksfoot, 5 Sweet Clover, 3 Creeping Bent, 1/2 Alsike Clover, 1/2 Strawberry Cl.
7. 2 Crested Dogtail, 1 Creeping Bent, 5 Italian Rye, 3 Cocksfoot, 3 Perennial Rye,
1 White Clover, 1/2 Cluster Clover, 1/2 Sheepstretfoil, 1/2 Sub Clover, 1/2 Alsike Clover.
8. 15 Perennial Rye, 6 Cocksfoot, 3 Cowgrass, 2 White Clovers, 2 Sub Clover.
9. 15 Perennial Rye, 5 Italian Rye, 5 Western-walthis Rye, 3 Cocksfoot, 1 Crested Dogtail
2 Cow grass, 1 Alsike Clover, 1 White Clover, 1 Cluster Clover, 1 Sub Clover.
10. 20 Perennial Rye, 4 Sub Clover.
11. 20 Perennial Rye, 5 Cocksfoot, 3 Hallaby grass, 1 White Clover, 2 Cowgrass, 1 Alsike Clover.
12. 20 Perennial Rye, 5 Timothy, 3 Sweet Clover, 2 Alsike Clover.
13. 25 Perennial Rye, 10 Cocksfoot, 2 White Clover, 2 Cowgrass, 1 Alsike Clover.
14. 20 Western District Old Pasture Rye, 3 Creeping Bent, 1 Alsike Clover,
1 Strawberry Clover.
15. 20 Perennial Rye, 5 Cocksfoot, 2 Creeping Bent, 2 White Clover, 2 Alsike Clover.

SCALE 1" = 100'

PLAN OF OUR PASTURE PLOTS.

ROY 13	CLARA 7
JACK 14	KEN 6
DORIS 15	ERNIE 5
BOB 16	OLIVE 4
NORMAN 11	KEITH 3
MABEL 10	IDA 2
JOYCE 9	PEARL 1
JEAN 8	

PL



1. Alsike Clover
2. White Dutch Clover.
3. Sweet. Clover



4. Cluster clover
5. Subterranean Clover.
6. Cow Grass Clover



7. Cockstoot
8. Western District Rye
9. Italian Rye



10. Sheep's Tretail
11. Prime Perennial Rye
12. Western Walth's Rye

Pasture Improvement.

Having a root it comes with the first Autumn rain, and grows well during winter, on an average having a fall of 25 inches.

Rye grass provides the best meadow hay. For lighter soil a mixture of Rye grass, Alsike Clover, White Dutch Clover, Rye grass and Paspalum does very well.

Clovers germinate with autumn rains and grows very quickly, they then provides good pasture, before the winter commences. The clovers are very green in Spring, but they are difficult to cut with a mower, they are mostly used as ensilage or meadow hay.

When the clover has lost its seed, and the plant has died down, the stock thrive on the seeds which are left.

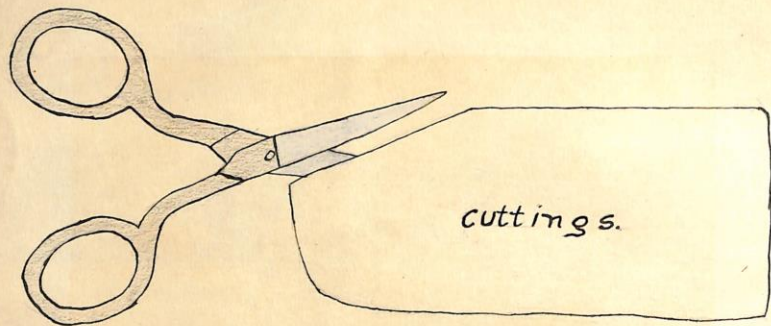


Fig. 12.—View of inoculated plots in Yield Trial Walpeup, 1933, showing the small number of heads produced by Federation (right), as compared with Gurka (left).



Fig. 2.—Horse-paddock, showing patches of herbage been lightly grazed or neglected.

48.



CHAMPION DORSET HORN RAM.
Exhibited by W. J. Dawkins, Newbold.



CHAMPION DORSET HORN RAM.
Bred by W. J. Dawkins, S.A., and exhibited by
T. C. Manifold, Talindert, Vic.



TWO IMPORTED DORSET HORN RAMS USED IN MR. H. L. BAILLIEU'S
TORRUMHARRY FLOCK.



Dorset Horn ewe, owned by Millbank Ltd.,
champion at Wassa Wassa, 1932.



1. 1st prize Dorset Horn ram and ewe exhibited by Millbank Station, June.



"SYMONDSBURY 264" (IMP.)



Dorset Stud weaner ewes grazing in the lucerne patch at Wagga Government Experimental Farm, N.S.W.



TWO CHAMPIONS at the stud sheep show in Melbourne. Top: Myuna, Mr. T. S. Austin's champion Dorset ram.

DORSET HORNS!
Symondsbury Flock, Reg. No. 192.



Some of the Prize Winning Rams in service, 1928.

Exhibits from this flock have established several records, in connection with the Dorset Horn Sheepbreeders' Association, having won the 25 guinea challenge cup 3 times for best pen of ram lambs during the past 15 years, and 1st prize for pairs of shearing rams 9 times during the same period. At the great annual show and sale of sires at Dorchester, 1928, all the premier honours were taken. At the 1929 show and sale a pair of shearing rams won 1st prize and were sold for 112 guineas.



Messrs. W. Sproat and Co.'s Champion Dorset Horn ram.



Doris Hopgood with her Dorset Horn, and children examining the quality of the wool.

Dorset holding plaque



↑
Dorset.

My Y.F.C. Speech.

I, Doris Hopgood, am a member of the Scotsburn Young Farmers Club.

I attend all meetings, and am doing my best to make our club a live and successful one. I have chosen Dorset Horn Sheep for my project, and have in my project book, an up-to-date balance sheet of all my undertakings. I find this work very interesting and educational.

In this way I help my school and my country.

The Young Farmers' Club movement is of benefit to nearly all; it helps the young to stay on the land, and in this way helps to stem the continual drift of people to the larger cities, where often no work is attainable.

Would not it be better to stay here and help cultivate the land?

Australia has a huge national debt and we can all help decrease this by staying on the land, which is really the backbone of this young progressive nation of ours.



SCOTSBURN YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB, who retained "The Argus" and "The Australasian" Shield for 1934, with some of their pure-bred sheep

7 2055



Children and members of the club.

Kobert (W. Cox)



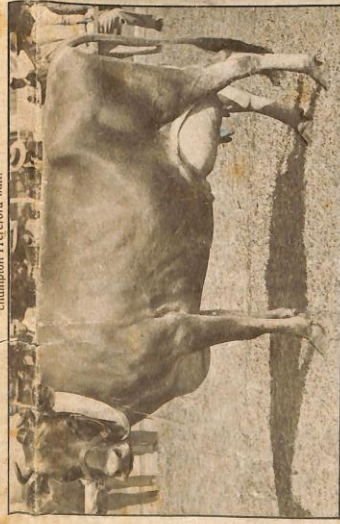
Top Hole (H. Reed) winning the Apprentices' length and a quarter away second, and Derm



Lidcombe State Hospital and Homes, Lidcombe Major Paxton, champion Friesian bull.



Mr. P. Reynolds, Hobarville Starlight, champion Hereford bull.



Mr. G. Birdsell's Calumet's Countess (imp.), champion Jersey cow.



Messrs. A. Facey and Sons' (Thomastown, V.) champion Ayrshire cow, Fainisoo Lady Jean, being inspected by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Philip Game), Sir Samuel Hordern, and the secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales (Colonel Somerville).



Mr. C. Bassett Smith's (Kio-bram, V.) champion Red Poll bull, Temperley Dairyman.



Mr. J. Lamond's Brundee Luntas Cressy, champion Friesian cow.



Mr. Bach, 76 years old, judging the Shorthorns.



Mr. C. Bassett Smith's Woodburn Cleerup, champion Red Poll cow.



"The Australasian"

A PICTURESQUE WEDDING.

This charming group was taken in the lovely old garden at Crowmer, Torok, after the marriage at Scots Church, Melbourne, on April 6, of Mary Robertson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Murray, of Cliveden Mansions, Melbourne, to George Patrick, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairbairn, of Woolloomatoo, La. The little trainbearers are Athol Fairbairn and Jean Renton. The bride and bridegroom have the best man (Mr. D. J. S. Mackinnon) standing by them in the background, and the bridesmaids (left to right) are Misses Jean Russell, Audrey Poolman, Patricia Hammond, Beverley Jackson, and Joan Sykes. The bride wore a wonderful Hanlon lace gown, with a train eight yards in length, seen with pearls and brilliants at the hem. Both bride and bridegroom are keenly interested in aviation, and their exploits have made them so widely known that immense crowds gathered at Scots Church to see the bride arrive with her maids of honour.

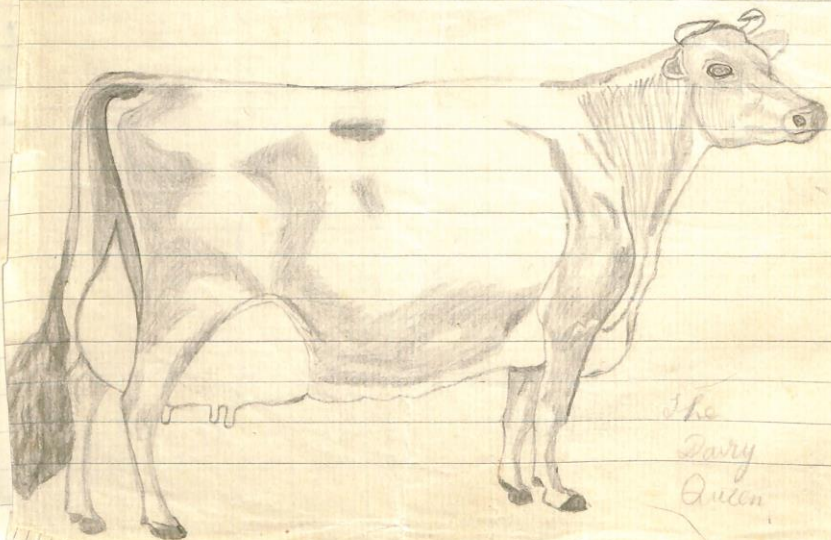
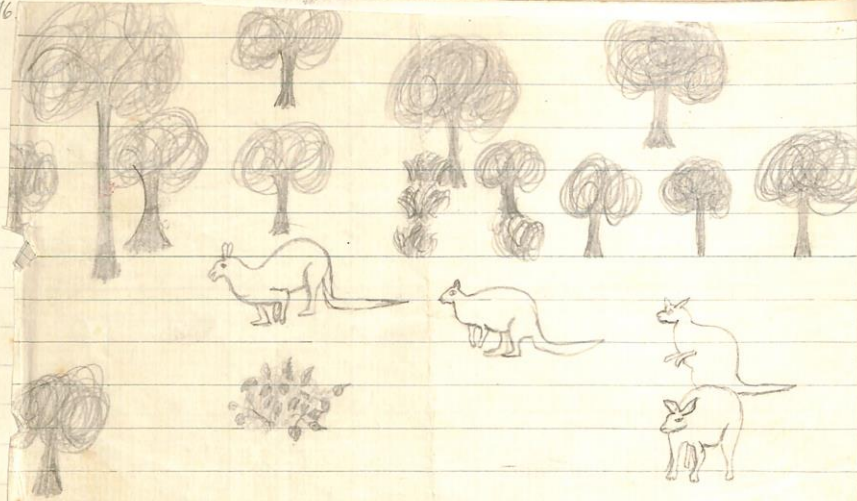
WEDDING

FAIRBAIRN-STUART-MURRAY.

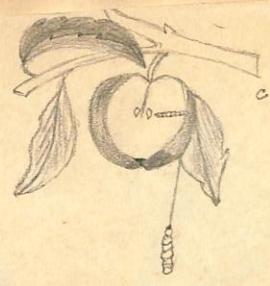
Long before the hour fixed on April 6 for the wedding of Mary Robertson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart-Murray, of Cliveden Mansions, East Melbourne, to George Patrick, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairbairn, of Woolloomana, Lara, large crowds had gathered about Scots Church, Melbourne, to await the arrival of the bride. The scene inside the church was like a fairyland of flowers in every tone of sunset-gold and radiant flame. Garlands of greenery climbed the grey pillars, trees of blossoms stood about the church, and two great archways of flowers spanned the aisle and stood over the sanctuary. *Peonies of the same flowers*

were tied to each pew, so that the centre aisle looked like a roadway of blossom, while a little gate of flowers swung open to admit the bride as she approached. No one would have dreamt that the fair-haired maiden, who looked like the heroine from some old romance, was the intrepid airwoman who has gained such an honoured name for her courage and fearlessness. Her marvellous gown was of rare old Nottingham lace in the deepest vellum tint, and the eight-yard train fell from the shoulders with a centre panel of the lace bordered with georgette and sewn on the lower end with pearls and diamante. The veil of rose-point Brussels lace and the diadem of orange blossom had both been worn by the bride's grandmother, while the lovely tone of the lace was accentuated by the sheaf of gold and ivory lilies which the bride carried. Two little girls—Alethea Fairbairn and Jean Renton—carried the train, their frocks of deepest apricot georgette being almost the tint of a sunset sky, and their heads being wreathed with tinted crystal flowers. Following them came Miss Jean Russell, and then a group of four other bridesmaids—Misses Beverley Jackson, Joan Syme, Patricia Hammond, and Audrey Poolman. Their radiant frocks were also in pale flame colour, with coronets of tinted crystal and pearl around their hair, while in their arms they carried

Hayden Starke, Miss Monica Starke, Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Tolhurst, Mrs. Jean Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Syme, Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Tonkin, Mrs. Arthur Staughton and Miss Staughton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seymour, Miss Margery Stephens, Commander and Mrs. H. P. Mackenzie, Mrs. Harry Emmerton, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mackinnon, Mrs. Arthur Moule, Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Merson Cooper, Mrs. R. G. Casey, Senator Guthrie, Mrs. Hammond Clegg, Mrs. T. McKellar and Miss Sue McKellar, Mrs. Leslie Macpherson and Miss Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Mead, Mrs. Byron Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lempiere, Mr. and Mrs. John de Little, General and Mrs. Grimwade, Mrs. E. H. Lascelles, Miss Lascelles, Mrs. Hector Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Murdoch, Mrs. Tom Grantham, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Macpherson, Mrs. Dermot Casey, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Malcolm Brodie, Miss Brodie, Mr. R. O. Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. John Roxburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bright, Mr. Thomas Brentnall, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Austin, Mr. and Mrs. James Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. George Ogilvie, Miss Euphie Bell, Mrs. James Burston, Misses Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Massey-Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. Ken McWhae, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Misses Armytage, Dr. and Mrs. Mark Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Gollin, Miss P. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Grimwade, Miss Ella Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Baillieu, Mrs. W. Winter Irving, Misses Winter Irving, Mrs. R. S. Whiting, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Jones, Mrs. W. Knox, Miss Diana Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Kiddle, Dr. and Mrs. Lionel Hood, Miss Grizel Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Guthrie, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Ernest Graham, Commander and Mrs. Geoffrey Haggard, Miss Elsa Grice, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Grimwade, Mrs. Fenner, Miss A. Fenner, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Flatau, Miss Dorota Flatau, Mrs. Norman Falkner, Miss Falkner, Mrs. David Elder, Miss Elder, Miss Valerie Purvis, Miss Vivian Price, Miss...



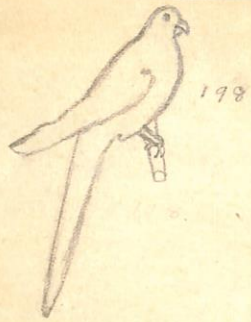
The Dairy Queen



CODLING MOTH



202.



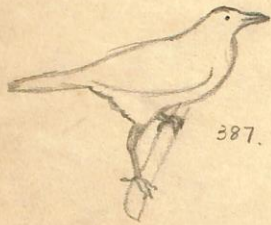
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377.



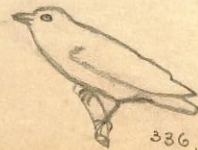
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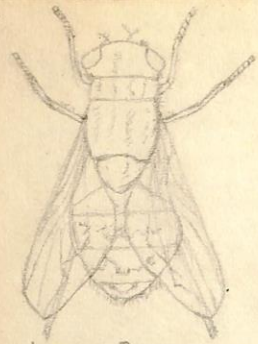
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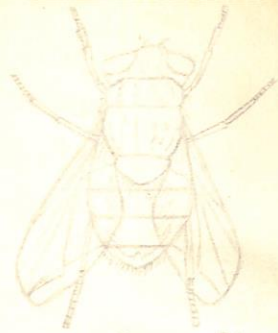
77.



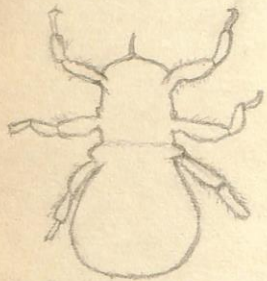
Large Brown Blowfly



Small Green Blowfly



Lesser Brown Blowfly



Mature Male Sheep Tick



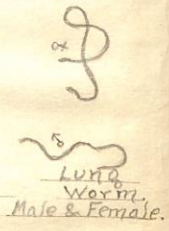
Sheep Louse



Fluke Snails



Adult Fluke



Luria Worm, Male & Female

Our Foes.

The sheep blowfly is a pest that causes very serious losses to the sheep and wool industry throughout the world.

The most common are:- Large Brown Blowfly, Lesser Brown and Small Green.

There are two ways to control - (1) prevention; (2) treatment.

A way to prevent the flies from attacking is to burn all dead animals or spray with a poisonous solution; crutch the sheep when needed.

The most successful treatments are as follows:-

Creosote, 6 parts, Turpentine, 20 parts. Olive oil or raw linseed oil, 40 parts. OR, Cotton seed oil, 45 parts. Benzine 40 parts. Oil of tar, 10 parts. Carbolic acid, 5 parts.

During the hot weather, inspections should be made often.

Shearing

Work Before and After

By

N. A. Bowman, Sheep and Wool Expert

IN the preparation of wool for the market many wool-growers are inclined to neglect details which undoubtedly have an important bearing on the ultimate price paid for their clip. Some of these details, although they may appear to be minor in character, have a cumulative effect which is reflected in the price of the fleece.

Fortunately many of these defects in the normal routine of many sheep-men can be overcome by the expenditure of only a little extra energy and concentration, and after all it often is just as easy to do things the correct way as the incorrect way.

It is desirable that shearing should be completed in the shortest time possible, providing, of course, there is no sacrifice of efficiency. If the animals have been drafted previously into workable

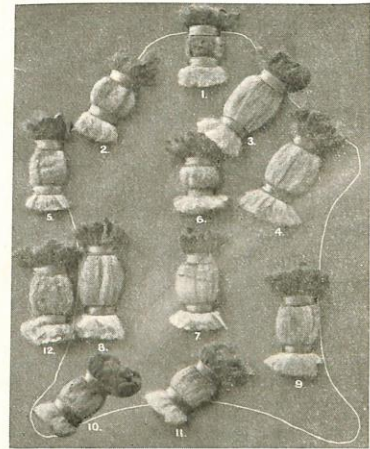


Fig. 1.—Variations in parts of a fleece. 1, top-knot; 2, throat-lash; 3, neck; 4, shoulder; 5, fore leg; 6, wither; 7, back; 8, ribs; 9, flank; 10, hind leg; 11, britch; 12, belly.

flocks, they lend themselves to effective handling, and this assists also in the work of classing the clip.

If the work is to proceed smoothly once it has begun, some attention must be given to the shed, surroundings, and equipment, just before shearing commences.

The shed must be cleaned and swept out thoroughly, while the shearing board and wool-room floors should be scrubbed and washed. The counting-out pens must have all gates and fastenings in good order. All gear and equipment should be in satisfactory working order, and if sufficient spare parts such as combs, cutters, long and short guts already cut and ferruled ready to slip in at a moment's notice, &c., are on hand, considerable time will be saved when these parts are required, as they invariably are. The power unit with overhead gear



Fig. 2.—Various stains in wool, before and after scouring. Left to right—urine, canary, fern, tick, charcoal, dust, and tar brands.

Our Toes.

The sheep should be kept

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Better Farming Train

Visit to the North East

AFTER a lapse of many months the Better Farming Train, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the Victorian Railways Commissioners, will shortly commence another tour, when the North-Eastern part of the State will be visited. The train will leave Melbourne on Monday, 17th Sep'tember, and demonstrations will be given at the following centres:-

Beechworth ..	Tuesday, 18th Sept.
Cudgewa ..	Tuesday, 20th ..
Tallangatta ..	Friday, 21st ..
Hoon ..	Saturday, 22nd ..
Chiltern ..	Monday, 24th ..
Wahgunyah ..	Tuesday, 25th ..
Goorambat ..	Wednesday, 26th ..
Tungamah ..	Thursday, 27th ..
Yarrawonga ..	Friday, 28th ..

This tour, in common with several others, has been made possible by a generous contribution to the cost from the Rural Credits Fund of the Commonwealth Bank.

A feature of the train will be the live-stock carried. Typical dairy cattle of the Dairy Short-horn, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Friesian breeds will be included, while Large White, Tamworth, and Berkshire pigs and several prize-winning rams of various breeds will be present also for inspection.

The fat-lamb experiment conducted at the Rutherglen Experiment Farm is of particular interest to many farmers, and this is to be illustrated by an exhibit of typical lambs of both Down and long-wool crosses.

In many of the districts to be visited pastures are playing a more important role than hitherto, and lessons in pasture improvement will be depicted in a striking manner. Pasture sods taken from



improved pastures in the districts will demonstrate the benefits to be derived from pasture top-dressing, the sowing down of improved pastures, and the use of improved strains of the various species. The pasture investigation carried out at the Rutherglen Experiment Farm is to be specially featured.

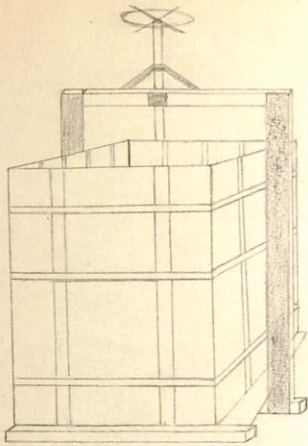
A seeds exhibit will emphasize the importance of all those factors which determine high quality in seeds. Trueness to variety of a seeds sample, the amount and nature of impurities present, germinating capacity, and such other factors as bushel weight, colour, and brightness will be stressed, and exhibits will illustrate methods of determining or estimating the occurrence of these

factors. The nature, habit and value of perennial and annual pastures for graziers and dairymen in the North-East of Victoria will be dealt with.

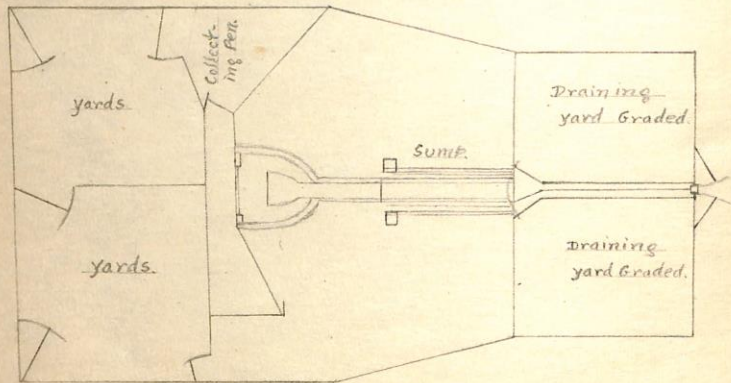
In the wheat-growing section modern wheat farming practices and recommendations with regard to varieties of wheat and oats, fertilizing, cultivation methods, and disease control will be graphically depicted.

New methods of re-working fruit trees by plug grafting and bark grafting will be demonstrated, while recent experiments on the nutrition and manuring of fruit trees are to be represented pictorially. Instructions on the setting out of orchards for interpollination will be made available while the symptoms, life-history, and methods of control of the various orchard pests will be explained.

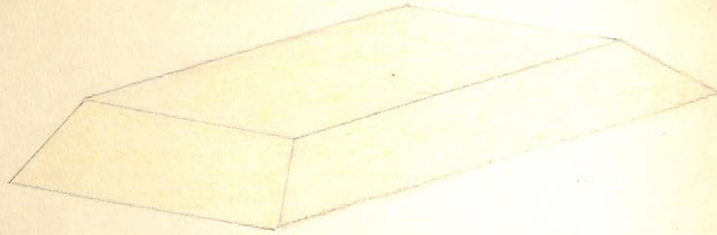




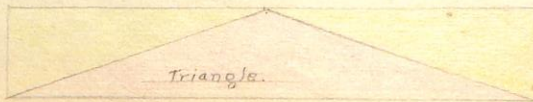
A Home Made Wool-Press.



Plan of a sheep-dip.



Scalene Triangle



Triangle.

Arithmetic Rules

To find the cubical contents of a heap of metal gravel or sand.

Bottom area + 4 times the middle area + top area divided by 6 and multiplied by Height.

To get middle length and middle width - find the average length and width by adding bottom length to top length then divide by 2 = middle length.

Act similarly to find middle width.

To find the cubical contents of a dam having rectangular top and bottom. Use the same rule as for that of finding the cubical contents of a heap of metal.

To find the area of a scalene Δ .

From $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum of the sides take each side. Multiply half the sum by the product of the remainder then take the square root.

To find the area of a Δ

$$\text{Base} \times \frac{\text{Height}}{2} = \text{Area}$$

To obtain the area of a circle
 $\text{Diameter}^2 \times \frac{11}{14} = \text{Area.}$

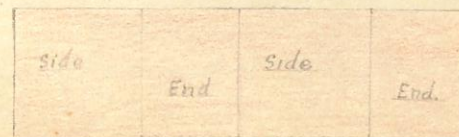
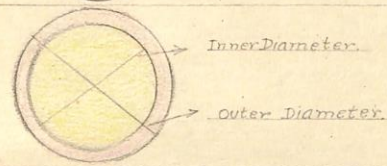
or
 $\text{Radius}^2 \times \frac{4}{1} \times \frac{11}{14}.$

To get the area of a circular path or
 the section of a concrete pipe
 $(\text{Outer Diam.}^2 \times \frac{11}{14}) - (\text{Inner Diam.}^2 \times \frac{11}{14})$

To obtain the area of iron used in
 making the curved surface of a
 cylinder = Rule $\cdot \text{Diameter} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \text{length}$
 (Allow for joints and overlapping).

To obtain the cubical contents of
 concrete used in making a concrete
 pipe Rule $(\text{Outer Diameter}^2 \times \frac{11}{14}) - (\text{Inner Diameter}^2 \times \frac{11}{14}) \times \text{length.}$

To find the area of the walls of
 a room $(L \times W) \times \text{Height} = \text{Area.}$
 $\therefore \text{Perimeter} \times \text{Height} = \text{Area}$



The mood of the verb is the mode or manner in which it tells.

The imperative mood expresses a command or order.
Example: - Cull out those non-paying animals.

The indicative mood makes a statement or asks a question.

Example: -
Doris fed her sheep.

The subjunctive mood expresses a doubt, a hope, a wish or a fear.

Example: - Oh that I had a Dorset Horn Sheep. (wish.)
I might get a Dorset Horn Ewe. (hope).

I might not get a Dorset Horn Ewe. (doubt).

The ram might rush me. (fear).

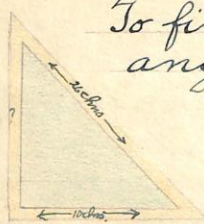
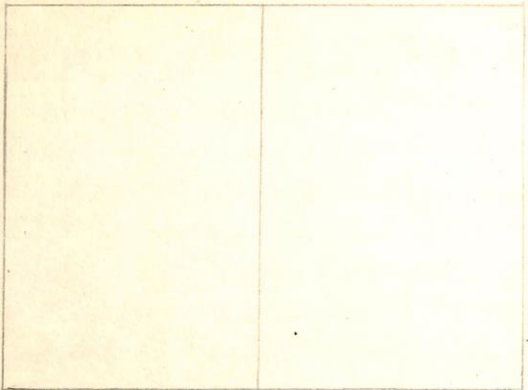
General Knowledge.

A record of pedigree is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of any variety of domestic animals at a high standard of excellence. In mating to animals it is not only the sire (male) dam (female) that must be considered; their ancestors for several generations must be taken into account.

Pedigree may be described as a record of the judgment of the breeder or breeders carried on through a number of generations during which the good qualities of the race have been fixed and the undesirable ones eliminated.

Pedigree is a valuable aid to the breeder of pure sheep, but does not contain the whole art of stock breeding.

Pedigree should consist of something more than a long line of ancestors; its value will



To find the area of the triangle = Base x Height ÷ 2.



1.7 : 1.5 :: 22.4.2 : x = 17/12 x 247/6 x 12/19 = 221/- = 36 5/6.

Ans = £1.16.10.

Some of the useful points we have learnt from our animals are as follows:-

If a sheep is well, its breathing should be twelve to twenty respirations a minute.

The pulse of a sheep should give seventy to eighty beats a minute.

The pulse of a lamb should give ninety five beats a minute.

The temperature of a sheep should be 104.5.

A sheep has four stomachs Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum & Abomasum All sheep with a good mouth should have 32 teeth.

A farmer buys a triangle pad-dock. The Base = 10 chns Hypot. = 26 chns

Find the Per. Height?

√H² - B² = P.H. = Rule.

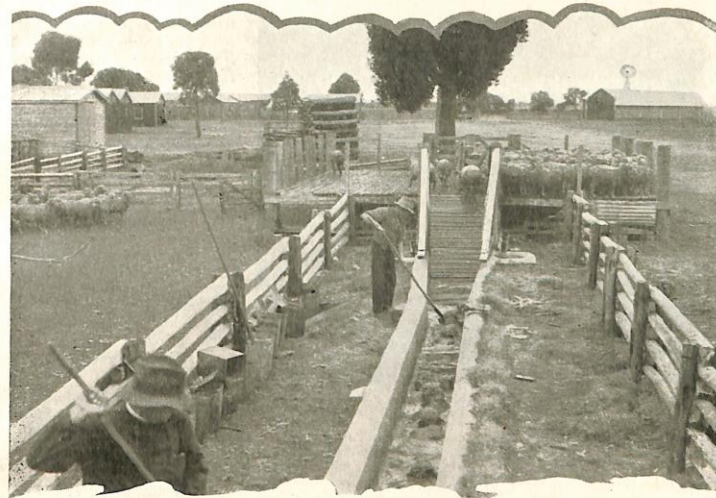
= B² = 100 . H² = 676 - B² = 576 chns

√576 = 24 chns.

If oats are 1.7 a bushel my yearly bill is £2.1.2. If oats are 1.5 a drop of 2d what is my bill?

Duties of a President.

1. Declare the meeting open and welcome any visitors
2. Call upon the secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting.
I will thank somebody to move the minutes as read be confirmed.
3. Business arising out of (out) the minutes
4. Call upon the secretary to read the correspondence received.
5. Balance Sheet (adopted).
6. General Business. Suggestions for improvement and development of Club, Debate and Observations etc.
7. Declare the meeting closed.



Sheep Dipping

Requirements of the Act

By R. N. Johnstone, B.V.Sc., Superintendent of Live Stock.

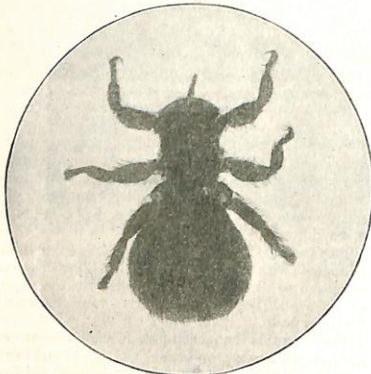
AS the shearing season approaches it becomes necessary to remind sheep-owners once again of the requirements of the Sheep Dipping Act which is in force in Victoria. Under this Act every sheep-owner in the State is required to dip all his sheep immediately after shearing and directly from the shearing board. All lambs must be dipped at the same time. If it is not convenient for the sheep to be dipped direct from the board the Act provides that they must be kept in a securely fenced paddock and dipped within 60 days after shearing.

Within 30 days of dipping a return on the prescribed form, available from the Department of Agriculture, must be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Stock. Any sheep-owner who refuses or fails to satisfy an inspector that his sheep and lambs have been duly dipped is liable to a

penalty. In the Act, "dip" or "dipped" means that the animals must be thoroughly immersed in some effective and approved preparation for destroying vermin. Refusal or neglect to shear sheep and lambs annually (except lambs to be kept as hoggets) constitutes a breach of the Act.

An inspector may require an owner to muster his sheep and lambs for the purpose of inspection, but such muster cannot be ordered between 1st April and 13th September. An owner may be ordered to dip within fourteen days a flock in which sheep have been found carrying ticks or lice. Failure to comply with such an order renders the owner liable to a penalty of £10. If this order is not complied with within seven days of a conviction, the owner is liable to a further penalty of from £5 to £20 and so on for each succeeding conviction.

for which they are sold, although some are doubtful, and do not justify the claims made for them. The active ingredient of poison dips is almost invariably arsenic in one form or another, while that of contact dips is cresylic acid or some other coal tar derivative. These dips vary considerably in their lasting properties on the sheep's skin, and as the practical value of dipping depends not merely in killing the insects which are alive at



Mature Male Sheep Tick (enlarged).

the time of dipping, but also on the duration of the period over which sufficient dip will remain in the fleece to destroy the parasites which hatch out subsequent to dipping, those dips which last the longest are the most desirable. One criterion for guidance is their relative solubility. If a dip is readily soluble, it is probably wanting in lasting effects; therefore sheep-owners will be well advised

to use dips which mix slowly in preference to those which dissolve quickly.

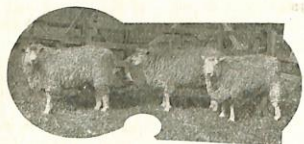
The essential points of the operation of dipping are absolute care and thoroughness. Stir the dip thoroughly before putting the sheep into it, and keep it stirred while dipping is in progress. Don't put overheated sheep into the dip. Care must be taken to thoroughly saturate the animal to the very skin. Check the sheep when swimming through by gently pushing them back once or twice; this opens the fleece and helps the dip to penetrate. Quickly push their heads under twice with a crutch, but don't hold them under. Drain the sheep thoroughly before allowing them on to pasture. Dry in the shade if possible; drying in the sun sometimes causes scalding, as will also heavy rain. It should be borne in mind that unfavorable conditions, such as heavy rain soon after the operation, may wash out much of the dip and thus militate against complete success.

A clean muster is essential. Any sheep or lambs left over at dipping will carry the parasites and will reinfest the dipped sheep when the protective effects of the dip are lost—usually within a few weeks.

In the case of sheep which are badly infested with lice, it is advisable to re-dip the sheep within fourteen days in order to destroy lice which have hatched out of the eggs after dipping, and which have not been destroyed by the dip, and therefore remain in the fleece. If longer periods are allowed, the female will have become sufficiently mature to have laid eggs and thus render yet another dipping necessary.



Sheep Louse (enlarged).



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

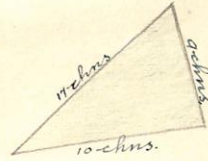
To find the area of the triang-
-ular field having these lengths



Rule. From half the sum of
the three sides subtract each
side separately; then multiply
together the half sum and
the three remainders, and ex-
tract the square root of the
product.

$$(17+10+9) \div 2 = 18$$

$$A = \sqrt{18 \times 1 \times 8 \times 9} = \sqrt{1296} = 36 \text{ sq chns.}$$



Young Farmers' Clubs.

Some Competition Impressions.

By A. J. Gill, Senior Herd Tester.



HE State-wide competition, instituted by one of our leading newspapers, to encourage and further the interests of the Young Farmers' Club movement in Victoria, has done much to convince many keen observers that, in addition to advancing a sound, wise policy of rural education, the movement is making vigorous, healthy growth.

The first club was inaugurated in Victoria only a few years ago, and to-day there is one in almost every country district of any consequence, while the formation of clubs in other centres waits only upon the appearance of some one enthusiastic and energetic enough to give them a start.

In this competition, the children's work was judged both in and out of school. They were questioned on the different branches of farm work, and in the care and judging of cattle, sheep, poultry, and pigs; while the number of projects undertaken by the club, the methods of tuition, and the manner in which the work was conducted were reviewed. This was made possible by examining the clubs at their own centres, an innovation which it is believed has not been carried out previously in any other part of the world. The visits were the first of their kind, but the results were highly satisfactory, and a great stimulus was given to the movement.

Clubs were encouraged to add to the projects already agreed upon, with the object of

embracing every phase of farm work, both indoor and outdoor, which includes study of pasture development, cultivation of the soil, growing various crops, conserving fodder, feeding stock, care and judging of all farm animals, carpentry, horticulture, and growing of vegetables. Many home activities, such as cookery, sewing, fancy-work, and decorative work are an important feature in the girls' section. Of course, girls as well as boys take part in the outdoor work, but the clubs, quite cognizant of the important part played by the home in farm life, have included many of its activities in their list of projects, of which a number, such as wirework and metalwork, are done by both boys and girls.

Judging the winning club (Scotsburn), the judges were impressed by the fact that all work both inside and outside the school building was done by children, and managed by children, who had been taught to think and act for themselves. Contact with these children convinced one of the strong personality they had developed. Each child had a good grasp of the work. For example, one girl had a flock of Dorset Horns, which she could handle and judge as well as many an adult breeder. Last year at the Ballarat Show she was awarded 100 points, the highest number possible. The boy student, who gave an excellent display in judging Jerseys, was an equally capable judge of pigs, while another student—a girl—who judged Jerseys, could judge pigs and fowls also.

Each child owning a calf or a cow was quite a good judge, and could explain the peculiarities of that particular breed, as well as how to feed them, and prepare them for the show. They could handle them in a capable manner, and showed ring ability equal to that of adults.

In their garden, each child had his or her own plot of land, which varied in size, according to their ages. They have to work the garden themselves, and that they managed it very successfully is proved by the fact that £28 profit was made from it last year. The exercises and note-books were of a high standard, one being of exceptional merit. Each child of the Scotsburn club had a bank account varying from £10 to £95.

Another outstanding club is that at Newlyn. This was the first Young Farmers' Club to be formed. Here, too, there is a fine example of the result of the club work, one boy having started a poultry farm, erecting his own sheds, &c., and is setting out to earn his own living. In this club, the children, besides studying the usual farm and home matters, study the nature of the land in their district, and make plans

of the contour of the country. They also have taken up animal drawing to train the eye, and assist them to become capable judges of stock.

Haddon has quite a wonderful club. This school is situated in very poor mining country, and the surrounding land seems altogether against successful club activities, but the great enthusiasm and zeal of teacher and children have created a fine club, which has for its motto, "United we win." Last November both shields at the Ballarat Show were won by Haddon.

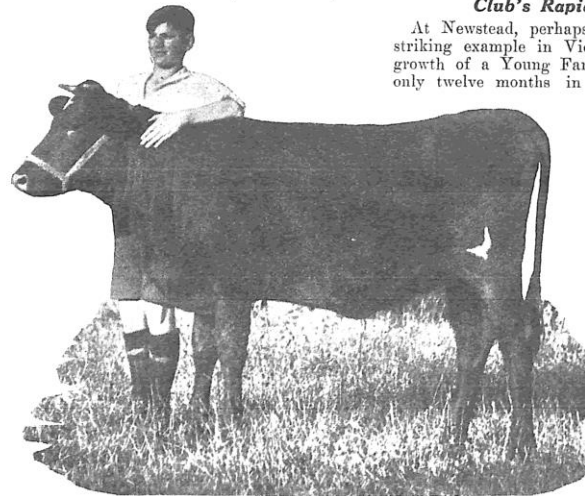
Some of the children are excellent stock judges, and one little girl of thirteen carried off the honours in judging Jerseys and fowls, also for the best exercise book at the last Ballarat Show. She is, probably, one of the finest child judges of stock in the State.

That Warrenheip Club, winners this year of the Home Project Shield at Ballarat, possesses initiative is shown by the fact that, when the teachers and children found they had insufficient funds to purchase a milk-testing plant, they manufactured one from an old separator, and made quite an excellent machine.

Club's Rapid Growth.

At Newstead, perhaps, we have the most striking example in Victoria of the rapid growth of a Young Farmers' Club. Though only twelve months in existence, this club was placed third in the competition. The children own almost 50 head of fine pure-bred stock. The quality may be judged by the fact that they were able to compete last year in surrounding shows, and defeat the old breeders.

One of the children had over 200 single exhibits in the competition. That the enthusiasm of the competitors is shared by their parents is demonstrated by the fact that on judging day there was an attendance



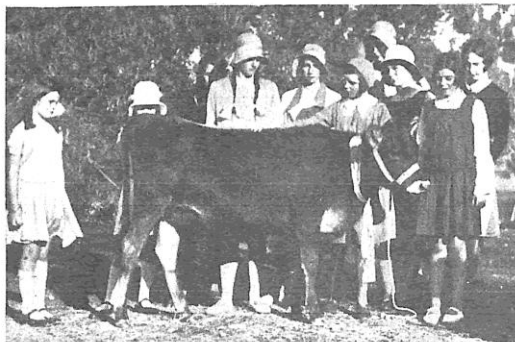
The Pride of Ownership.
A member of the Sunny Creek Club with his Illawarra calf.

of over 300. At the show last October, over 600 people attended. The club has a fine collection of grasses, clovers, weeds, and insects, also woodwork and wirework. Experimental plots are conducted. The stock consists of cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, and pigeons. Mr. Ellis, the teacher and club leader, who has just retired, regrets that he did not commence club activities twenty years ago. In the short time he has been associated with the Newstead Club, he has accomplished wonderful work.

Yarragon Club, which gained second place on the list, has a large number of useful projects, embracing all manner of farm work. It is a very strong club, the stock are good, and home projects play a big part. The children study export and import figures and market prices of produce at home and abroad; also climatic conditions, farm hygiene, and finance. One of the features of their list is to take an imaginary farm which is bought for a certain amount, the money is borrowed, and each month teacher and children reckon up the outlay, income, and interest due, to see if they can meet it. A plan is made of the farm showing the method of subdivision. This method is being adopted in quite a number of schools, and is very instructive.

At Sunny Creek there is, perhaps, the largest herd of pure-bred stock, in proportion to the number of members, of any club in Australia. Though only a small school, they own over 70 head of pedigreed animals. Here, as well as having experimental plots, a little stack of silage is made in the school ground, and a valuable lesson taught in fodder conservation.

The committee at this school has signed a guarantee which allows the club to draw up to £200 for the purchase of stock, the children repaying in instalments. Most of the children have the foundation of good pure herds. As the club has been operating for some years, some of the children own quite a number, and, on leaving school, will be able to start themselves on a farm. One little girl's two-



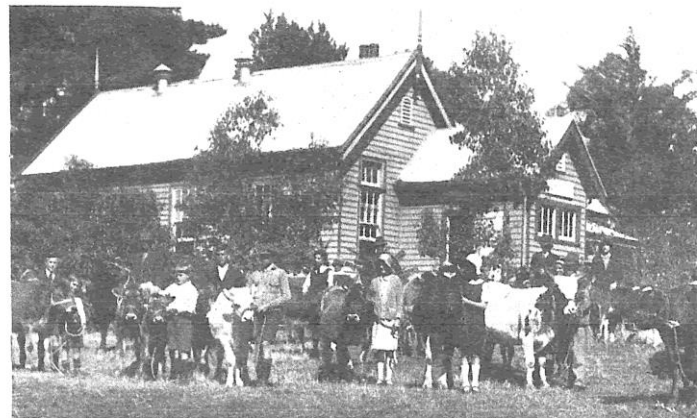
Members of the Newstead Club with their Prize-winning Jersey Heifer.

year old heifer produced over 400 lb. butterfat in the Government Standard Herd Test in 1932. This gives one some idea of the high standard of stock introduced and what splendid work is being done by the clubs.

At the Bundalagah State School the teacher has adopted the novel idea of having a small farm on a tray 6 feet x 4 feet containing soil. The young children of the first and second grades conduct this little farm. It is so arranged in the school building as to get the light from the window. A small house stands at one end, with made pathways, and the plot is divided into small beds, in which are grown clover, grasses, oats, and wheat. The children plant the seed and watch it grow, and are commencing to learn at a very early age something of how crops are grown and, in addition, they are developing a love for the soil.

The Kardella Club members are building up fine pure-bred herds and branching out into other lines. At Woodleigh, also, there are many fine animals, while right along the South Gippsland line there are other promising clubs.

At Fosterville is evident the result of energy and determination. The teacher wanted good stock. He went to the Royal Show, and after discussing the matter with several breeders, purchased six pure-bred Jersey calves. The terms were, a small deposit, and the remaining amount at 2s. 3d. per week on each calf.



Members of the winning Club at Scotsburn.

The animals secured are of very fine type, and the breeder who supplied the calves has become so interested that he is supplying two pure-bred bulls. Later more pure-bred calves will be purchased, but the foundation of six pure-bred herds has already been laid, and the enthusiasm of the parents aroused. This teacher has built a poultry shed in the school ground, and the children conduct it as they would a poultry-farm.

Ballendella Club makes a specialty of pasture plots, has a very fine herd of pure stock as well, and has done splendid work. There is a special committee for the purpose of selecting the stock for the children, and the results speak well for their work.

Local Interest Shown.

One pleasing feature of the competitions, and one that was taken into consideration when judging, was the assembling of residents, parents, and committee, at the school to give what assistance they could. This showed that the interest of the people had been aroused, that they realized the value of the movement, and that the club work was being carried out on correct lines.

The Ballarat Orphanage affords a striking illustration of the value of club work. Since pure-bred cattle, pigs, fowls, and club work have been introduced, and during the last year, there has been a greater demand for boys than the Orphanage authorities can supply, some requests having come from outside Victoria. At the Royal Show a large number of pure-bred stock are handled by these boys, while some are managing and others helping to manage valuable herds.

An admirable ideal is that every farmer be capable and scientifically trained, and that every herd of stock be a valuable and pure-bred one, and club work is helping to bring this about.

How to form a Club.

To form a club, the school teacher or other interested person in the district should call a meeting of parents, members of the local agricultural society, leading business people, and, where possible, the district school inspector.

The prospective activities and objectives of the club should be fully explained. Usually it is found that such meetings are very enthusiastic. The names of children over eight, and to whatever age the meeting decides upon,

who wish to become members, would then be taken. Usually the head teacher of the local school attends to these matters, and almost always acts as secretary. A committee of residents is formed to assist in the work, and in obtaining the necessary pure-bred stock.

Next should be appointed a club leader, who is usually the head teacher, because of his influence with the children. If the teacher is the club leader, he is in a position to supervise the record books, and can also arrange for the ordinary school work to become associated with the club's activities, which helps to bring school and home life into closer relationship. In this way, school tasks become more attractive, and besides advancing the child's knowledge along fresh paths, make the less natural work more agreeable, and frequently children who before the association of ordinary school work and club work were indifferent students, have afterwards become enthusiastic and diligent.

It is advisable to establish club meetings for boys and girls. A secretary and president

are elected. The secretary would remain in office for an indefinite time, but a different boy or girl should be elected to the chair at each meeting. These meetings serve a dual purpose in that the debates and discussions brought forward advance the knowledge of the children, and also educate them in the conduct of meetings. These meetings, held on strictly formal lines, help to give a sense of social responsibility which is of great benefit to the children in after life.

Every attention should be given to the compilation of record books, where young farmers' competitions are held, and the schedule should be set out, and all matters concerning club work should be entered in them.

The Young Farmers' Club movement is now so widespread that information required should be readily obtainable from clubs already operating, or may be obtained from the Director, Department of Agriculture, Melbourne, C.2.



A young member of the Yarragon Club gives a demonstration of harrowing pastures.

["Australasian" Photos.]



1/04/2014

Secretary
Buninyong Historical Society.
Buninyong.
Vic. 3350

Dear Sir or Madam

As an old history teacher I recognised the significance of this Record Book when I was sorting out the effects of my late Aunt, Doris James (nee Hopgood).

Rather than have it sit in a cupboard where the value of it is not appreciated I wanted to give it to you so that future generations of school children could see what life was like in your district, circa 1934 .

I hope you get as much enjoyment reading through it as I have done.

Kind regards



Leanne Morris (PhD)
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Business and Law
Deakin University.
Waterfront campus.
Geelong. Vic 3220
Email: morrisl@deakin.edu.au

Newspapers: Browse Weekly Times (Melbourne,
Vic. : 1869 - 1954) Sat 7 May 1932

A Young Potato Grower

Dear Jim, —

My potatoes were grown at the school, in a garden which was marked off for the boys.

Unfortunately, they were not hilled-up, and the sun dried the stalks, with the result that the potatoes did not get any more nourishment, and they did not grow very big.

I hope to own a farm of my own when I grow up.

Our club helps us in school work, in grammar, dictation, spelling, composition, and arithmetic.

I think that the Y.F.C. movement will be a great help to children when they leave school. If their father is sick, the boys will be able to manage the farm and keep working the ground and planting seed until their father is well again.

I think this is all this time. Jim, so I will close—

Yours sincerely, NORMAN LORENSINI (Scotsburn).

Your experience will help you to do better with the next plot of potatoes. Norman.

Write again.- — Jim.

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